



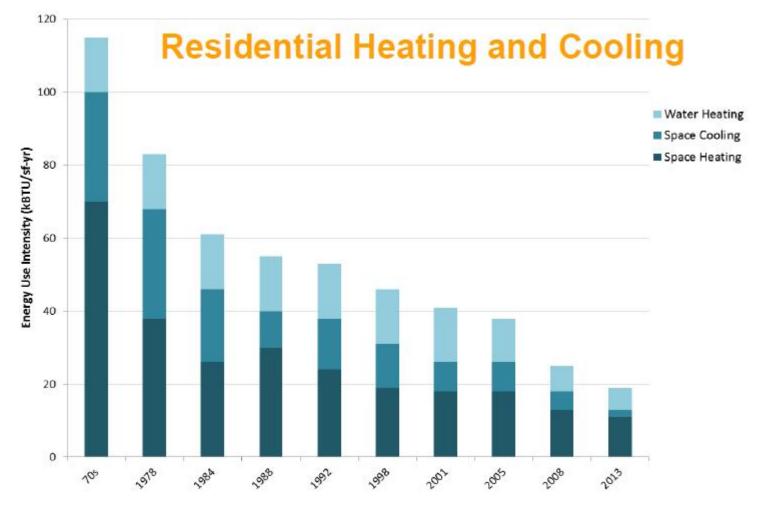
ENERGY

# Cracking the Code: An Approach to Estimating Savings from Energy Codes

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2015 IEPEC Conference — Long Beach, California

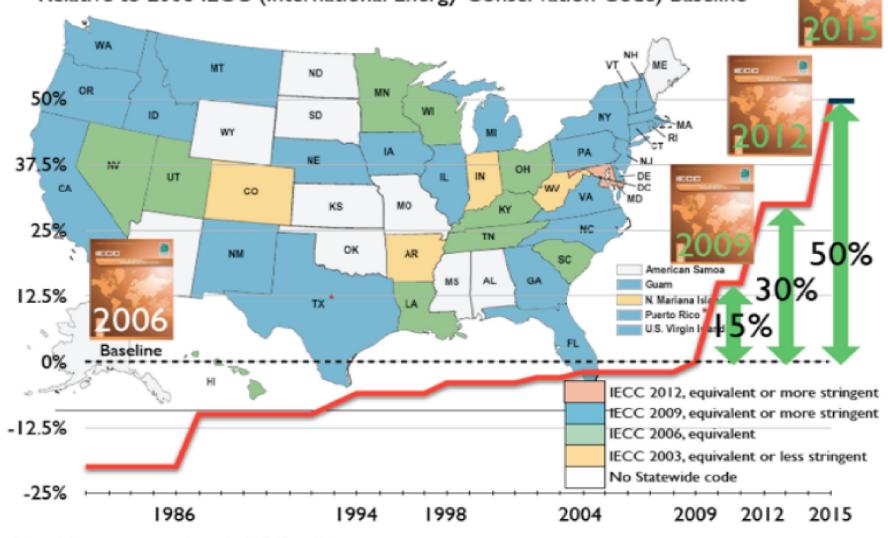
# California building codes have demonstrated significant impacts



(Source: California Energy Commission and 2009 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey. Statewide)

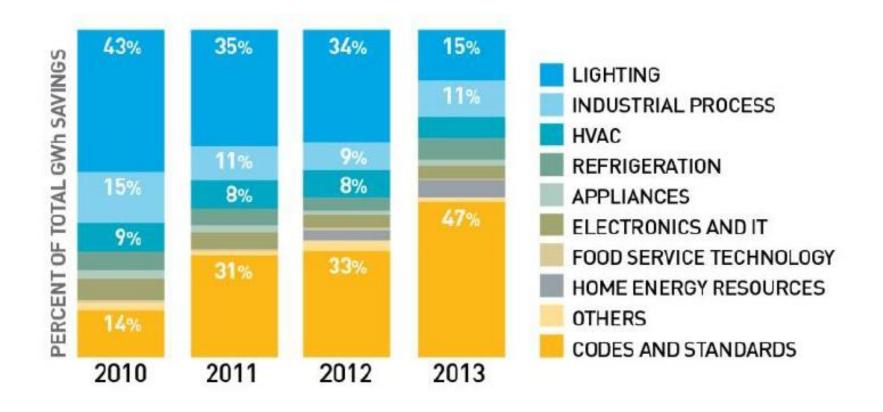
## Stringent codes raise the baseline decreasing program benefits

Residential Energy Codes Improving FASTER... Relative to 2006 IECC (International Energy Conservation Code) Baseline



Interpreted from: www.energycodes.gov; Jan. 2012, J.Brew, RMI

# Utilities ask: How can we recoup savings being "lost" to increasingly stringent codes?



<sup>(</sup>Source: PG&E Energy Efficiency Portfolios)

# Today's talk: How do we evaluate savings from building codes?

"An affected utility may count toward meeting the standard up to one third of the energy savings, resulting from energy efficiency building codes, that are **quantified and reported through a measurement and evaluation study undertaken by the affected utility.**"

- Codes program evaluation 101
- A few unique strategies
   Scope/budget constraints
   Focus on strategies rather MWh
   No silver bullets



# Building codes pose unique evaluation challenges in Arizona

What is the market?
 new construction – com and res

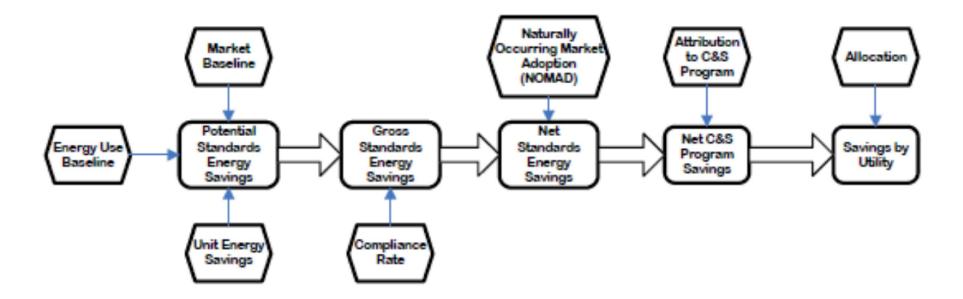
- AZ is a home rule state:
  - Mix of IECC/ASHRAE vintages in 120+ jurisdictions
  - 4 different climate zones



(Source: AZ Cities @ Work)

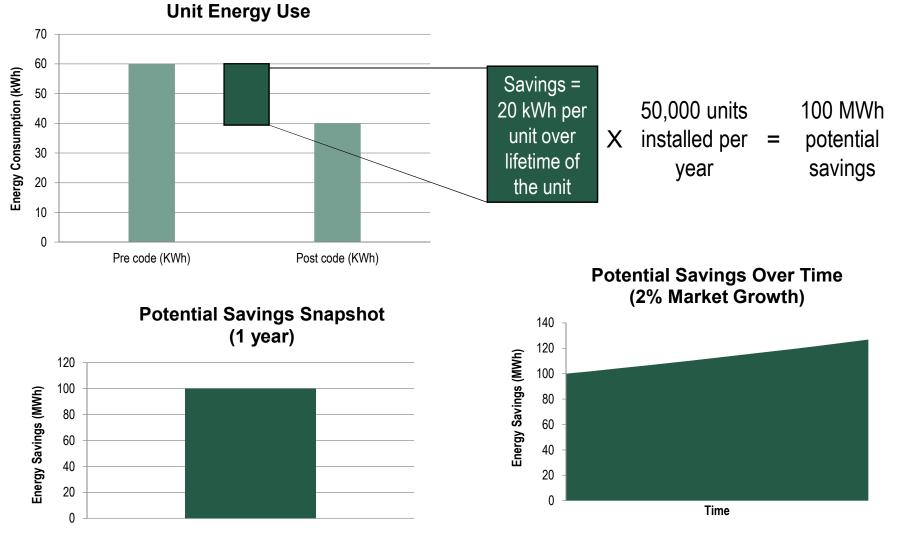
The approach I describe today is a modified version of the California methodology

**C&S Advocacy Program Evaluation Protocol** 



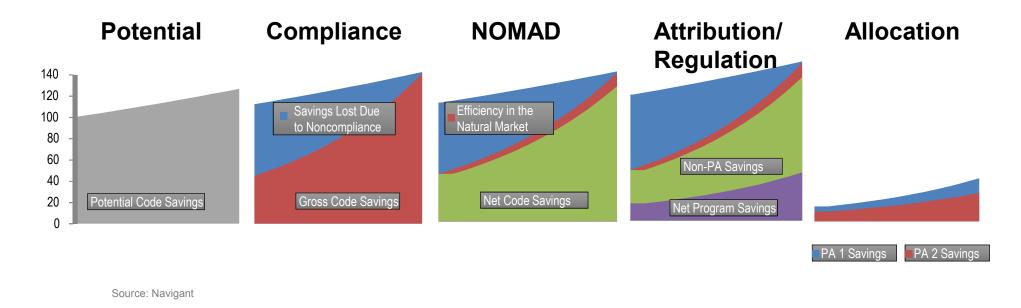
(Source: Lee, A. et al. Utility Codes and Standards Programs: How Much Energy do they Save? 2008 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings)

# Developing potential savings – similar to technical potential



Source: Navigant

## The method removes various slices of savings from total potential savings



#### Potential savings based on

Construction activity

account

fully comply

by buildings that do not

- Baseline energy consumption
- Required level of energy consumption

Gross savings take into The natural market can include: Savings not achieved

- · Early adopters of new technologies
  - Code officials that encourage beyondcode construction
  - Builders that choose efficiency

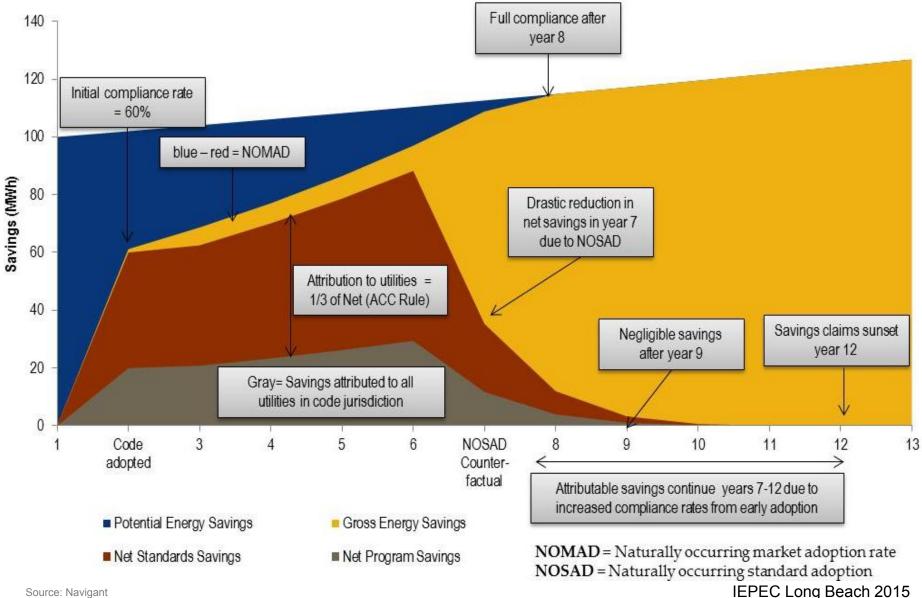
Net program savings take into account

 Contribution of other market actors to code savings

Program savings get allocated to PAs based on

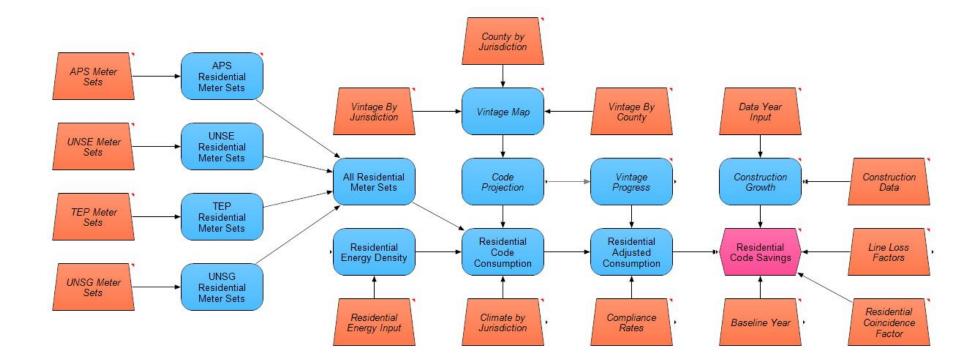
 Relative contribution to savings

### A snapshot of the codes evaluation process over time

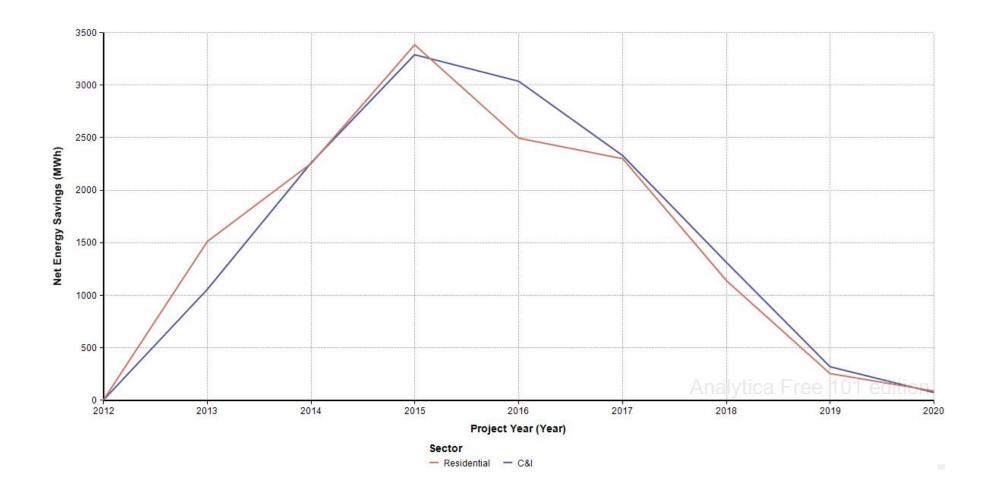


Source: Navigant

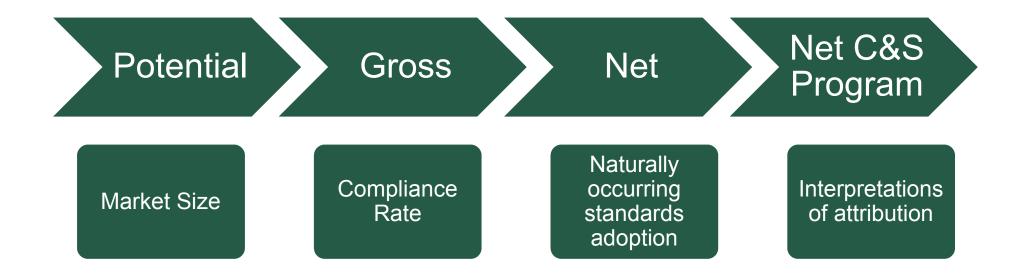
# Our model represents the multidimensional nature of the challenge



### Illustrative results from the model



# Today I will share a few strategies associated with each step in C&S evaluation



# Potential savings calculation

 $\sum (NewMeters x (kWh/year_{oldcode} - kWh/year_{newcode}))$ 

■ Market size → new meter installations by
□ Jurisdiction

□ Climate zone

- UEC  $\rightarrow$  energy simulation modeling
  - □ Baseline code models (res)
  - □ 16 DOE commercial prototype models (com)
- Home rule state

☐ Mix of code vintages



To verify new meters: we employed a three step process for each meter

Draw a sample, then look up the site address using an online search engine

Categorize as Energy Star building type
 later matched on an EUI basis to the 16 DOE prototypes

□ Different from APS reported type in 12% of cases

Determine building size and age



## Example: Valid for claiming savings

### □ Ex Ante:

- 2009 new meter
- "restaurant" APS



- □ Ex Post:
  - 2009 confirmed
  - "quick service restaurant" – DOE
  - 2,455 sqft



## Example: New meters in existing buildings

### $\Box$ Ex Ante:

- 2013 new meter
- "office" APS
- ? Sqft

- □ Ex Post:
  - 2006 existing building
  - "small office" DOE
  - ∎ 4,000 sqft

#### **Property Records**



#### 1953 Commerce Center Circle

Prescott, AZ Active For Lease Sales Comp

Historical For Sale Owner information 4,000 SF Bldg Built 2006 Office Building



# Example: No building

### $\Box$ Ex Ante:

- 2009 new meter
- "office" APS

### □ Ex Post:

No building, perhaps an irrigation pump?



# Example: Empty lot – new construction?

- □ Ex Ante:
  - 2013 new meter
  - "retail int/ext entry" APS
  - ? Sqft



- Empty lot, evidence of construction activity
- Verify next year



## Gross savings accounts for compliance

 $kWh_{newcode} + ((kWh_{oldcode} - kWh_{newcode}) * Compliance Rate)$ 

- Residential technique:
  - □ Compliance training pre-test (in progress)
  - □ Billing analysis (in progress)
  - □ Drive by audit (potential future step)
- Commercial technique:
  - Remote audit or billing analysis to verify EUI (potential future step)



## Compliance training "pre-test"





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## Net savings: NOMAD/NOSAD

# NOMAD – market adoption Convene Delphi panel

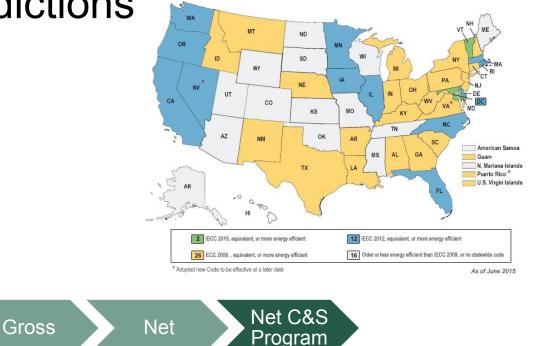
NOSAD – standards adoption
 Utility can only claim savings for as long as the code is not superseded
 3 years for IECC and ASHRAE 90.1 in this case



Attribution-the sticky question

Potential

- In AZ, the ACC mandates a 1/3 discount to savings
- Argument for different attribution discounts for different jurisdictions
  - □Federal
  - State
  - □local



# Strategies to discuss on the cruise





# Thanks for your attention!

### *Key* C O N T A C T S



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